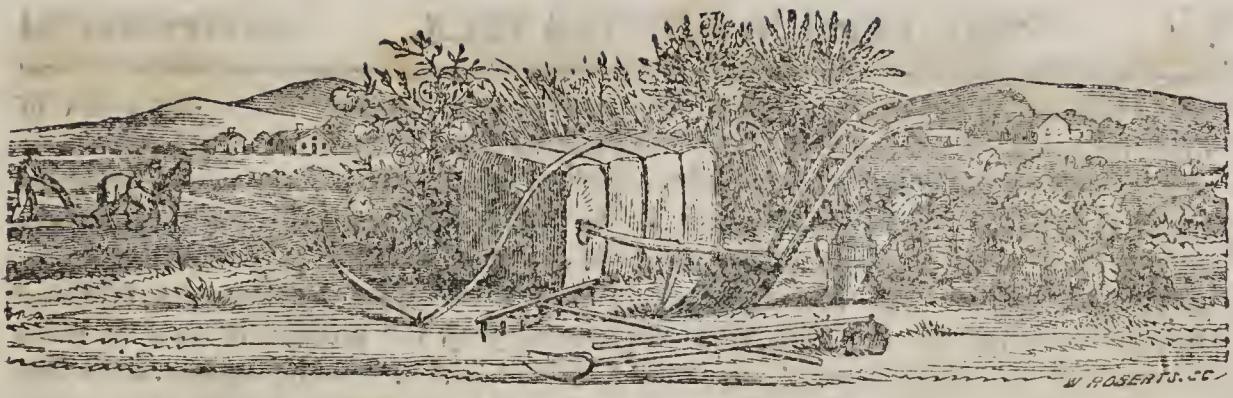


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

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GOV. SEABROOK'S ESSAY.

MEANS OF IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

(Continued from our last.)

We next have, under the above head, a most interesting chapter on the "Reclamation of Swamps," in which is given the modes generally practiced by gentlemen of the low country, and especially by Col. HAMPTON, and the late venerable Major SAMUEL PORCHER. (For an account of the extensive operations of the latter see our first volume.) We should be pleased to give the whole of this chapter to our readers, but for the want of the *cut*, to give the diagram which accompanies it, explanatory of the mode of operations, we are compelled to pass over the most practical parts.

RECLAMATION OF THE SWAMPS.

Utterly valueless in their present state, for tillage purposes as these lands are, the poisonous property which they communicate to the atmosphere is a perpetual source of disease and death. If effectually drained and embanked, the soil of the delta of the Nile or Mississippi would not surpass them in fertility, or perhaps equal them in the variety of fruits which they

would be capable of yielding. Health, too, would probably reign where pestilence now abides. Why then have an enterprize of such transcendent importance in all its relations, never been a theme of profitable public discussion? The abundance, and superior adaption of the high lands for cotton, and the comparatively small expense in preparing them for that crop, was originally the main cause. As often as a field of this character furnished evidence of deterioration, the axe was put in requisition, and another, new and untried, substituted. The expensive and ruinous process has been carried to so inordinate a length, that the continued cultivation of poor tracts would seem to prove, that in the judgment of the planter, all the high grounds of value had been occupied. If this were true, which I deny, there is no alternative but to restore the productive power of the exhausted soils, or to render available the lands of which one of the elements has deprived us. The latter scheme, it is asserted, is impracticable, as the descent in the swamps is insufficient to draw off the water; and even if practicable, the expense of the undertaking would not repay the cost. Both of these opinions are untenable. Actual surveys of the Edisto swamps of the middle and eastern sections of the State by another,* show that in relation to the former—the least valuable†—the smallest descent in the lowest of them is not less than 3 or 4 inches to the mile, and in most of them from 12 to 18 inches; and with regard to the latter, that the fall is obviously sufficient for the purpose desired. Concerning the outlay, perhaps it is only

*Mr. Ruffin.

†The swamps on the Edisto, says Mr. Ruffin, from their narrowness—hence requiring extensive embankments—would be difficult to be secured from freshets; and as the Edisto passes through a sandy country, and does not therefore make the same rich deposits as the Congaree and Santee, the swamp lands of that region would be less valuable than the latter.

necessary to remark, that if the value of the rice lands of the river-swamps and most of our island swamps, be a correct criterion by which to estimate the worth of the best of the reclaimed low grounds of the State, it would be repaid ten thousand-fold, and probably by the product of two or three crops, if not one only. Surely what has been achieved in other regions can be successfully done here, where so many advantages and incentives conspire to aid us. I shall not direct your notice to Egypt, where dykes have converted a morass, 270 miles in circumference, into a vast field regularly yielding two crops within the year; nor to Holland, one third of which has been recovered from the sea by mounds, some of which are 63 feet thick; and where at this time, it is in contemplation to drain Harlaem lake, embracing an area of 1500 miles; nor to India, the river banks of which country are said to be 1000 miles in length; nor China, where two of her finest provinces have been banked in from the sea; nor to Great Britain, where millions of acres of exuberant soil have supplanted the pestilential morass and the quaking bog. To our own country and State, I ask you to look. In the levee at New Orleans, art has effected a triumph over nature, which in its physical and political consequences, is still inadequately appreciated: Where will you find a more perfect work for the purpose it accomplishes than our rice plantations exhibit? The result too of individual energy.*

To the public, in the absence of data on which to predicate an opinion, an extended

*The highest evidence of the capacity of individuals of even moderate means to arrest and divert the channel of rivers by stable barriers, examined by the writer, is found in the Parish of St. Stephens. The embankment is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 40 feet base and 11 feet high, and was constructed by the venerable Samuel Porcher. This work will be regarded as an enduring testimonial of the sagacity, skill and indomitable perseverance of its projector. The reclaimed land has produced as high as 70 bushels of corn, and 40 bushels of oats per acre.

scheme of reclamation appears too herculean a task to be undertaken. If, however, the judgment of scientific witnesses may be relied upon, the difficulties are apparent, not real. A canal in the lowest ground, they maintain, having a properly directed course, though but 10 feet wide and 5 deep, if always operating, would gradually and regularly draw off the waters, which, obstructed as they now are, may flood many thousand acres; and there are indeed but few, if any of the larger inland swamps, of which a main canal of double this width, at most, would not serve to remove the surplus, and heretofore injurious waters, and perhaps at the same time furnish good navigation in times of abundant water, if not always. It may, then, be assumed, that the drainage of the large extent of high swamp (not subject to tide) in the lower range of districts, is not only practicable, but would be cheap compared to the immense value to be gained. I have especially in view, however, such swamps as the Biggin, the source of Cooper, and Wassamasaw, the source of Ashley river. It might here be pertinent to add, that all these swamps are underlaid, and at but a few feet below the surface, with the richest marl of our country; so that the canals deep enough for the main drains would, through nearly all their course, penetrate this rich bed. If a proper estimate were put upon the marl, the expense of excavating the canals, it is not improbable, might be compensated, by the use and sale of that great meliorating agent, The construction of the Santee Canal, merely for navigation, and upon a high level, it is now obvious, was an injudicious measure. If that work did not exist, another might be made on a lower level for much the greater portion of the distance, and through rich swamp land with marl below; and by combining three objects be as profitable as the actual plan has proved otherwise. The two great swamps, already alluded to,

are connected, and both very nearly, with similar land on the Santee. The canals necessary and proper for drainage would completely connect, as well as greatly extend, the navigation of the Cooper and Ashley, and both with the Santee by cutting through higher ground merely for navigation. In like manner the Edisto might be connected with the Ashley; and independent of the other advantages, the now difficult and hazardous rafting down the Edisto to Charleston would be avoided, and a shorter and safe passage secured. In the belief, however, that such a work might at some future time, seriously impair the value of, if not destroy, the rice grounds below, the Legislature at its last session, rejected the proposition to incorporate a company to execute it. The general features which distinguish the Biggin and Wassamasaw swamps prevail through most of the swamps above tide water in Charleston District, if not elsewhere. While their drainage, therefore, would in effect add many thousand acres of the very best land to lower South Carolina it would at the same time execute a net work of canals of almost level and open water. What would be the effect of these extended reclamations of swamps in removing or lessening diseases of malaria origin is much less capable of appreciation. Nevertheless, the opinion is perhaps well founded, that the curse of our State—the only great physical evil—is capable of being controlled by wise legislation and agricultural energy.

The river swamps, subject to inundation by the freshets of the rivers, present a much more difficult subject for improvement. It is on such lands as the Santee, Congaree, Wateree and Pedee, that the only extensive and successful trials have been made to reclaim swamps. While each of the enterprising proprietor acts solely in reference to his own land, and frequently in error as to that, and there is no general and consis-

tent plan of operations, it must happen, that one private embankment serves to obstruct some other; and if all were to attempt to bank out the floods, their height and force would necessarily be rendered so much the greater, and perfectly uncontrollable. The plan heretofore pursued by the undertaker is to embank his swamp land along the river side, as near as may be. If, then, the work be completely effective for his own purposes, still he has obstructed the passage, and thereby more or less increased the height of all future freshets. Should his opposite neighbor deem it advisable to follow his example, and both their dykes approach near to the river side, then, instead of the floods having a breadth of two or three miles of swamp to flow over, they would be confined to the narrow bed of the river. It is manifest, that the open water would rise, until high enough to surmount or sweep away the obstructing dykes.

* * * * *

With regard to many of our inland swamps, and generally the low grounds of the State, the soil of which has been used as an element in the composition of manures, the intelligent farmers are fast yielding to the opinion, that it is in every respect better to abandon that practice, and to render these valuable tracts available capital, by drainage and appropriate earthy or mineral ingredients.

Most of the inland swamps of South Carolina are of inexhaustible fertility. While the soil is generally a black mud, averaging, probably, three feet in depth, sometimes ten, and rarely under two feet, the substratum, with few exceptions, is sand and gravel, on which account it is more easily drained and kept free from water, though it is susceptible of perfect drainage, when resting on clay, if it be a foot or two feet below the surface. Between the seaboard and Columbia, thousands of acres, but inferior in productive capacity to similar tracts

immediately below the Falls of Savannah river, are to be seen in the cypress ponds, bay galls, and creek swamps, which cover, perhaps half the State below the ridge. The experiments of our most enterprising planters go far to establish the belief, that these lands, or the better class of them, are capable of yielding average crops, including the first year, for an indefinite period, of 400lbs. of clean short cotton per acre. The cost of bringing them into cultivation, may be estimated from the following statement: By one individual,* from 150 to 165 acres were last year put into tillable condition, at an expenditure for drainage of 1733 days work, to which he afterwards probably added 66 more: and for felling timber, burning, fencing, &c., 6,813 days work of all sorts of hands. Under different circumstances and management, it is believed, that 1000 days of ditching, and nearly 5000 days of work of all hands, could have been saved; in a word, that such land may be prepared for the hoe, at a cost, in labor, of \$25 per acre.† Manuring at the rate of from 2 to 300 bushels to the acre, would of course add much to the expense. With such encouraging facts before them, it is almost unnecessary to observe, that if our people, especially those of the lower country, would embark, each according to his circumstances, in draining, clearing and marling this emphatically pestilential region, they would do more to develop the agricultural capacity, add to the wealth, and improve the health of the State, than by any other application of their labor and time.

Although private enterprise is supposed capable of accomplishing much, on this head, yet in relation to the river swamps, it would be comparatively powerless.—Where the concurrence of many wills is required, and landed property, from the operation of our laws in regard to intestates, is constantly changing owners, or multiplying their number, the difficulties of united ac-

*Ex. Governor Hammond.

† The grubbing was not included, as it belonged to the crop work.

tion are almost insurmountable. If legal aid could be so far brought to facilitate the undertaking, as to produce uniformity, in order that the labors of one should not counteract those of another, a very formidable impediment in the way would be removed. To require and compel the combined action of proprietors, would constitute a more decisive act on the part of the legislature, that could not, however, be dispensed with. In the code of Louisiana, where such a power is given, the most signal benefits to individuals and the public, have already accrued from its practical exercise.

REMARKS.—On the subject of this latter paragraph we have thought much, and believe it is one loudly calling for legislative interference. In almost every neighborhood throughout our State will be found some one stubborn, contrary, dog-in-the-manger sort of man, that will neither drain his swamp land nor suffer his neighbor to do it for him. Now, with all due deference to the opinions of others that might devise some better plan, we would suggest the propriety of the Legislature appointing at least three competent persons, including a land surveyor, in each Captain's beat, whose duty it shall be, at the request of any citizen desiring to straighten a water-course, the line between himself and neighbor, for the purpose of procuring a better fall and draining his lands, (the parties not being able to agree themselves,) to repair to the premises, survey and lay out the proper course of the drain, or ditch, and to fix the price of land ascertained to be gained by either of the parties, and also the proportion of the work that each one shall perform, if done within themselves, or pay, if the work is hired for constructing the drain, according to the estimated benefit to be derived by each from the operation. And in like proportion should each pay the commissioners or surveyors for their services, a fixed price per day. This, it seems to us, would be the best plan of procedure in such cases. Of course the expense of the operation should be in proportion to the benefits to be derived by each individual. We would not have a man, who might derive incon siderable benefits, compared to his neighbor, to pay as much as the latter.—ED. F. & P.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
The Weather--Equinoxes, etc.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and none can tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth."

Everybody, we believe, is allowed the privilege of speculating about the weather. It has been a time-honored custom since Adam's first horticultural experiments, if the strength of the habit be any evidence of its antiquity. But in this age of progress, when so many new lights are breaking in upon us from all quarters, upon all subjects, it might be expected that the weather will come in for its share. It has been left for Mr. Fowler, the Phrenologist, Hydro pathist, and we don't know what else, to set the world right upon this subject, and make it just as easy as taking a shower bath to find out what the seasons are going to be. Whether it be necessary for one to have a phrenological weather bump he does not inform us.

"The weather, like everything else," says Mr. F., "is governed by fixed laws, which are within human cognizance. The equinoctial storm is a correct type of all the storms for the next six months. As it clears off will they also clear. Abundant rain then insures a wet season, and the reverse."

Now according to this theory the equinoctial storms must vary very much in their character in different sections, or the same seasons prevail everywhere; yet we know that a burning drought may prevail in Mississippi, while the lands of North Carolina and Virginia are being drenched with rain. In truth, it is hard, often, to detect anything that may be properly called an equinoctial storm, or to fix any precise period for its appearance. We often have a big blow up in August, and again in September, and then in October, one of which is almost as much like an equinoctial as the other. Which is to govern the season?

But we will not speculate. Let us look

at the facts. Beginning at the vernal equinox, 1844, we have, March 21, hard rains, with a N. W. clear off cold and windy; 22d, wind N. W., blowing a gale; 23d, rain, wind S. W.; warm; 24th, 25th, warm, wind S. W.; 26th, rain, cleared off cool, wind N. W.; 27th, cold, mercury thirty; blustering. The type of this equinox, then, is undoubtedly cold and stormy, with much rain. During the month of April we had three heavy rains, two of them with warm "clear offs." wind S. W.; one cleared off cool in the night, wind N. E. The month generally pleasant—frost 17th—light.

During the month of May we had four drizzly days, two of them wind S. W., two wind N. E. We had two heavy rains from the N. E., all, save one, followed by a warm "clear off."

June. It has rained nearly all this month; winds and showers from every point of the compass, with more wind from N. E. than we ever experienced in June. We have had, also, some very hot weather—mercury as high as ninety°!

July. This has been a very rainy month; 2d, 8th, 9th, we had tremendous rains, washing away fences, overflowing bottoms, and doing great damage. 18th, heavy rains. 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, rain, with warm clear offs.

August. A cloudy, drizzly month, wind N. E. most of the time. 16th, heavy rain from S. W.; 27th, heavy rain from S. W.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.—Showers from N. E. almost every day, and the 11th September cool and cloudy, with N. E. winds till 23d—heavy rain—no storm. Not a drop of rain until 24th October, when we had heavy rains, with strong wind from S. W. The month of October has been a very variable one, wind veering from all points of the compass, often in 24 hours; cloudy much of the time, the atmosphere feeling as moist as possible; heavy fogs; wind high and strong much of the time.

November. Very remarkable; wind N. E. 11 days, S. W. 12 days, N. W. 7 days, warm and cloudy much of the time. 19th, cloudy and drizzly, wind N. E., cleared off warm. 24th, rained all day, wind S. W., cleared off cool.

December. 1st, wind N. E., sleet. 8th, 9th, rain, cleared off warm. 10th, 11th, 12th, drizzly rain, very warm, then cold and windy till 25th. During this month we had nine rainy or drizzly days, two light snows and two sleet.

January. Variable weather, warm, cold, cloudy, but little rain.

February. Wind N. W. generally, and very cold till 13th, during the rest of the month rainy nearly all the time.

It would be a difficult matter, we take it, to discover the equinoctial storm in this case, which could be an exact type of the seasons which followed it.

VERNAL EQUINOX, 1848.

March. 20th, drizzly rain; 21st, summer showers; 22d, wind S. W.; 23d, 24th, 25th, wind N. E.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, wind S. W.

April. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, cold rains, with N. E. wind eighteen days. Cold, drizzly weather.

May. 14th, rains, hail storm and severe frost.

June. Wind generally S. W.; a pretty dry month. Showers from S. W.

July. Wind S. W. eighteen days; warm; rains from S. W.

August. A dry month; wind N. E. nineteen days; cloudy and cool much of the time.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.

September. A very dry month; only two showers have fallen in it; wind twenty-four days N. E., but weather warm.

October. Six rains in October; wind variable; N. E. ten days, N. W. thirteen days, and S. W. eight days.

November. Wind N. E. thirteen days, N.

W. ten, S. W. two; drizzly weather; during this month six rains; big frost and ice; mercury twenty-two°.

December. Wind S. W. sixteen days; warm and pleasant weather; N. E. nine days; cold; but one frost in December.

January. Wind S. W. ten days; N. E. ten days, N. W. eight days; seven rains and much cold, sleet, drizzly freezing weather.

February. Wind S. W. five days, N. E. twelve days, N. W. eight days. During the N. W. winds mercury ten, eighteen, twenty-six. Three rains; much cold and cloudy weather.

VERNAL EQUINOX, 1849.

March. 20th, rained all day; wind N. E.; thunder. 21st, raining a little all day; heavy rain in the afternoon; cleared off cool; frost. 25th, rain; cleared off cold. 26th, 27th, 28th, cold.

April. 4th, rain, hard thunder; cleared off warm and beautiful weather. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, &c. clear and warm. 15th, wind N. E.; snow. 16th, big, white frost; mercury 32; everything killed. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, frost. 25th, rain; cleared off warm. 26th, rain, with a warm clear off.

May. Rains; six from N. E.; cool; four from S. W.; warm and pleasant. Rather a cold, unpleasant month; upon the whole.

June. 7th, storm; cleared off warm. 12th, showers; cleared off warm; a warm and rather dry month; winds generally S. W.

July. A dry, warm month; no storms; generally warm clear offs.

VERNAL EQUINOX, 1850.

March. 21st, wind N. E.; heavy rains for twenty-four hours, more or less; cleared off cold; wind N. W.; cold till 27th, then rain and sleet. 28th, the big snow. 29th, big frost. 31st, cleared off cool.

April. 2d, wind N. E.; rain. 3d, wind S. W.; tremendous rains, with wind; cleared off warm. 7th, cleared off warm. 10th,

wind S. W.; rain; cleared off warm. 11th and 12th, wind N. E.; rain; cleared off cool. 17th, rain; wind N. E.; cleared off cool. 19th, wind S. W., rain; cleared off warm. Rained fifteen days in this month.

May. 5th, heavy rains; wind S. W. 6th, hail and storm; cleared off very cold. 8th, wind S. W.; heavy rains; cleared off cool. 15th, tremendous rains; cleared off warm. 24th, rain from N. E.; cleared off warm. 28th, rain storm from N. W.; cleared off warm.

June. Warm and pleasant weather; wind generally S. W.

July. Winds from the S. W. prevailing; dry and warm weather.

August. Wind from the S. W.; clear offs warm, except the big storm and freshet from the S. E. and N. W., of the 24th, which was followed by a cool clear off.

But we are not disposed to bore our friends with any further comments upon the equinox theory. A very slight comparison of the foregoing types and shadows of the equinoctials cannot fail to convince any one, that however ingenuous the theory may be, the facts are wanting to sustain it. We are satisfied that the laws which govern the weather have never been revealed to us yet, and must, for awhile, at least, be content to adhere to the old doctrine: "All signs fail in dry weather."

BROOMSEDGE.

To MAKE BEEF TENDER.—Those who have worn down their teeth, in masticating old tough cow beef, will be glad to learn that common Carbonate of Soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut your steaks the day before using into slices about two inches thick, rub over a small quantity of Soda, wash off next morning, cut it to suitable thickness and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, &c. Try it, all who like delicious tender dishes of meat.

[*Southern Cultivator.*

The Cherokee Country.

Messrs. Editors: Enclosed is a correct and fanciful description of nearly one-half of the Etowah river—the Northeast portion. The two streams unite about six miles north of my residence. If you publish please correct one inaccuracy in the spelling of the name "Aumaculola," which should be Aumuh-caloluh—*Aumuh*, water, *Caloluh*, falling, rolling, tumbling. The description is interesting to me, and may be to others. Having resided amongst the Cherokees for 20 years, I learned to speak the language very well, much of which I have now forgotten, however; but yet the words above, and many others, are familiar to my memory. Respectfully yours,

J. M. S.

Hightower, Forsyth county, Ga.

[From the Union.]

SIMMON'S STORE, }
Pickens county, Ga., May, 1854. }

A trip among the Mountains, especially at this season is a delightful recreation. It is refreshing to look on these hills of everlasting green. It is relief to get out from squared and buckrammed society of social refinement, and mingle with artless specimens of humanity to be met with here.—This is particularly so to me, as it is the first time I ever saw the magnificent scenery of this beautiful Switzerland of our State. Here we have the primitive simplicity of manners. Here we see a homely, but not unbecoming rusticity of customs. Certainly many of these places may with all propriety be called "rural districts."

To those who are delighted with what is striking in natural scenery, I would say visit this section of your State. Here you may indulge your taste in beholding its mountains and its valleys—its gushing streams and bold projecting hills. Here you may indulge the poetical and feel the rapturous.

Ellijay, twenty miles further west, is situated rather queerly. It stands just within the gorge of the mountain, where two streams obtain a different passage through barriers of rock that, in places, peer up thou-

sands of feet above the narrow valley through which they flow. These streams are separated by, and flow down for many miles at no great distance from each other amidst high and impassable mountains.—But here, each running around the point of a jutting hill, seem to make haste to wed their kindred waters, and flow on, in a united wave forever.

Gilmer county is thought to be rich in its mineral resources, adjoining as it does Polk in Tennessee—the county of that famous Ducktown copper mines.

From Elligay to this place, there is a bad Turnpike, which passes for a considerable distance along the banks of the Cotticay, one of the streams already spoken of; now under impending rocks, and now over chasm of fearful depth. From the summit of the Aumuhealolu mountains, over which this route passes, the prospect is extremely fine. This being the greatest elevation, almost the entire surrounding country is brought under the eye. Far to the South-West, mountain rises beyond mountain, until it presents an ocean like appearance—a vast verdant sea fretted into ten thousand undulating billows. I defy any mortal man to look on this scene without feeling the power of its beauty. In all this prospect no trace of improvement is visible, save in one solitary place, might be seen a smoke rising from the field of some dweller among the montains.

The houses along this wood are "like angel's visits—few, and far between." I have remained at this place two nights, attracted by the beauty of these falls. The more elevated portion of them is visible from the window of the room I occupy—half mile off. No printed picture which I have seen does any sort of justice to them; these copyists of nature's beautiful manifestations are mere bunglers. They give you no sort of just idea of the place. Indeed it would be difficult to lithograph them. These falls are formed by a branch of Aumuhealolu creek, which rises on the mountain of the same name, on the lap of which in the neighborhood of those falls are found rich table lands. The mountain here is seven or eight hundred feet in elevation. The action of the falling current for centuries and ages, seems to have worn the mountain half way and laid its immense rocky frame work bare. In approaching the falls you pass for half a mile up a deep shadowy gorge triangular in

its shape; through this the stream flows off after taking its fall. As you near the precipice, the flank of each section of the mountain becomes more precipitous—and finally nearly perpendicular. Arrived at the Falls you look upward to behold the most striking cascade in the world. Here is a most perfect union of the graceful and the strong—the beautiful and the sublime, that at once astonishes and delights,—awes and pleases. The stream delivers itself in a ribbon of water, white as snow, over a precipice of rock piled on rock six hundred feet.

The water does not fall from this height perpendicularly, but the fall is broken in a succession of cascades, which make it all the more beautiful. Nature has chosen this place for one of her most striking and remarkable displays. It is perfectly satisfactory to the beholder. He who looks on it feels how perfect is the workmanship of the great architect and builder.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Big Words--Alfalfa Grass--Dog Laws, etc.

Messrs. Editors: The weather is too hot for anything but small talk, to think is out of the question, and to write on any subject that requires signs for ideas, other than monosyllabic Saxon words, would be an uphill, sultry sort of business, thermometer at 96°, and that, too, in the shade. We certainly forgot ourselves, and the comfortable well-being of the readers of the Farmer and Planter, when we sent forth, through its columns, some three or four batches of *villainously long, crooked, big words*, knowing that the month of July, *always*, from the earliest of our recollection, has been a hot month; but in extenuation we plead, when we penned the botany, about the first of June, it was pretty cool, somewhere about 48°. But we are content, from the fact that we pay the penalty as we go along. The social laws appear to be under the same regulation that govern all the laws of nature; every infringement has its penalty; the sayings and writings of Abbeville are no exceptions; in a word, we are rather

amused at the various remarks about the *big words*. Sometimes we get a little dandered, and feel very foolish, but it soon goes off. This happens to us in our sayings, as well as in our writings, and were it not for fear of provoking laughter, we would relate a few mishaps, but to laugh is directly, too heating; a gentle smile, with very little disturbance of the risible muscles, is all that should be attempted during the summer months, or at least until the Dog-Days are past. As we sport the title of Doctor, as well as Abbeville, we are entitled to the privilege of giving advice as to rules of *hygiene* (excuse us, readers, we mean health.)

There is one fact we have arrived at, or rather, a conclusion, which is, that writing for a journal is no sinecure, that is, as our friend Capt. B—— says, "it don't pay," which is a good definition of the *crooked word* sinecure; as we have applied it, we don't wish the reader to suppose that we are in an ill humor—no, no—we are just about right; we have had two real corn showers in the last forty-eight hours, which always act as a kind of sedative in the month of July. Now sedative means a *quieter*, a *cooler*, a real *knock down* of every disturbing influence, or a good rain when the crop needs it. Now, if we fail of "defining our position," as the politicians say, why, we give it up.

We borrowed Johnson's *big* dictionary not long ago, (which is nothing upon the face of the earth but a big book, full of big words and little words.) We get this to see if there was any popular or fashionable way of expressing the idea, the sign of which was, as we supposed, physiology. We did this from a little circumstance that happened to us during March Court. We were called upon to give what we doctors call a medical opinion. We had to use the word physiology. A good looking, clever fellow of a lawyer, who, no doubt, had heard some *small grumbling* about these

same *big words*, took hold of the word, and with a countenance as if every bone in his skin had been broken by the expansive force of this mighty word, and apparently wringing with agony, while addressing the jury, tried to repeat the word, but utterly failed. He said it was "phizze," "phiz-ee-e-e," but gave it up, declaring that it was entirely beyond his comprehension. So, no wonder the readers of the Farmer and Planter should make a full stop when they stumble on *icosandria tetradymaniæ*, and such-like jaw-dislocaters. We found, to our delight, Johnson had the same *big word*, meaning just the same as it did when we used to go to school. Now, if it is not too hot, the reader will find a definition of every word used by Abbeville, in this same *big dictionary*, and we would advise our friend of the law to look in this same book, when the weather gets cool, and practise the oratory muscles to the mastery of the work "physiology," for we can't give up the word.

We have endeavored, Messrs. Editors, to get out of the scrape as well as we could. We never had much genins to get out of scrapes, but somehow or other a considerable aptness to get in.

We have no doubt but the bumps of wonder will be a little exalted at the above, but we are more in the way of the small talk about the contents of the Farmer and Planter than the editors. We of the clod are generally rampant fault-finders, but this we believe is common to all the professions, more particularly in this age of over-production of novelty and humbug.

At the peril of being charged at being at our old tricks of big word flourishing, we must beg of Mr. Iverson to favor us with the botanical description of his rescue grass. It must, ere this, have furnished flowers. We are anxious to know its natural history.

Your readers, Messrs. Editors, will please

excuse our small talk. We intended nothing else, and had no idea of the beginning or the end. We had a small attack of the "*cacoethes scribendi mania*," as our friend "Broomsedge" once said of us, and we could not help it.

The farmers and planters ought to be the happiest set of fellows in the world, for everyone of them has the best of everything, and the best way to do everything, ignoring, as a general thing, everybody's opinions but their own, or their daddy's. This makes it so hard for you editors to bring up the thing to the satisfaction of all your readers.

Now, by the way of spinning out a column or two of small talk, we will venture a small piece of advice, that is, that every subscriber tells us, through the Farmer and Planter, all his best ways of doing his best things. Bye-the-bye, what is friend Pry about? He must not forget his promise about root-cutting and all that sort of thing in corn culture. We haud him to it."

We have just gathered our small crop of Australian Barley; our conclusion is that it has no advantages over the common barley of the country. We think it will not yield as well. The straw may be a little softer. The head is larger, but only two rows of grain.

Now, about the Osage Orange hedge. We think it will do as well, at least, if not better, than any other known plant, American or European. Our trees are now bearing, and we expect to plant more.

A sensible fellow, that Shattonville young farmer. Who will heed what he says?

We much desire that Eccentric would tell all about raising pork at two and a half cents neat per pound; that is something worth knowing. We are glad that such a plan has originated anywhere, but particu-

larly that it hails from our own district. Never mind about what sort of writing; just let us have it as you would talk it; we can spell it out; we shall feel restless till we get hold of it, for such is just what we want. There are good times ahead of us. Rescue grass, the wonder of the age, which makes the Guano venders tremble for the stability of their business, because it does so much more, and pays so well in the bargain; and then the wonderful, accommodating Oregon Pea, which just does up the thing right, growing best on poor land, which alone must give it great popularity, for this kind of land is getting every day more plenty.

While on the subject, we send you a few seeds of a plant that we received the other day from Chili; it is called by the Chilians, Alfalfa grass; it comes to us with a character something like Iverson's rescue grass; it looks like the seed of a medicago, or trifolium. Try it, as that is the only way to know bugs from *hunbugs*.

We like the dog operation right well. Can't the sheep get a *plea* for their existence, in the shape of a few candidates for the Legislature who have courage to pass a dog law? We have lost the last of our sheep by dogs that were of no use to nobody nor themselves. Come up, ye lovers of mutton, to the rescue. Negro dogs are a nuisance, and should not be tolerated for more than seven good reasons.

ABBEVILLE.

Chinquepin Ridge, July 5, 1854.

BOTTS, OR CHOLICK.—Give (inwardly, of course,) about a gallon of strong sage tea—if the ease is very violent one, give two gallons—repeat the dose every fifteen or twenty minutes, till the animal is relieved. This is a simple remedy, and convenient to every farmer. We have never known it to fail.

Another cure for the Botts, is to take one pint of new milk and one pint of molasses, drench with this; move the animal around for about ten minutes, then drench with one quart of weak ley. This will expel them in a few minutes.

"Blinds" on Horses.

In passing through this city, I have seen many fine horses, some of which must be getting blind from the cruelty of their drivers; not by whiping or starving, but from the manner in which blinders, so termed, are used. No horse can have good eyesight after wearing these unnecessary appendages for a length of time, as I have seen them so closely drawn together in front as to rub or chafe the eye-lids. It is hurtful to have them, worn as they usually are, thrown out an inch or so from the eye. If they must be worn, it would be much better to set them out, at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, from a right line with the side of the face. It would, however, be still better if they were not worn at all.

A horse will soon get so accustomed to all he can see, as not to be more easily frightened without them than he is with them, by the sense of hearing. He is too valuable an animal for us to be careless of his health and comfort, too noble a gift to be so misused as to lessen his own innate worth, to say nothing of his commercial value.

I have charged this as a cruelty coming from the drivers, because they can easily remedy the matter. It is not my intention to assert, that the wrong in this matter is so by the choice of these men. It would be as much as saying that they, as a class, are destitute of all the kindly feelings of humanity.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the city more than to the country, for these cruelties are practised in the latter place quite as much as in the former.

American Agriculturist.

How to MAKE SOAP.—Our process of making soap, is to go to a provision dealer and purchase a barrel or tierce from which he has retailed Lard, that will contain half grease enough to make a barrel of soap, which will cost \$1.20 cents; 18 or 20 pounds of first quality potash, will cost \$1.50, making the whole cost \$2.70. Put the grease and potash into the cask and fill it with hot water. Stir it occasionally and in a week you will have forty gallons of beautiful clean soap, that will be worth three times as much per gallon as the soap that is carried around the city to sell.—*Farmer & Artizan.*

Snuff "Dipping."

Of all detestable, obnoxious, offensive, unnecessary and filthy imitations which dear woman is guilty of inheriting from fallen, depraved, corrupt and wicked man, that of snuff "dipping" stands pre-eminent. How the second edition of angel, the *ne plus ultra* of Heaven's best workmanship, the idol of man, the diamond of song, the gem of prose and the crowning glory of humanity, can concentrate a tea or table spoonful of a pulverized poison that would kill a hog, and prove certain death to every living creature except a tobacco worm, is to us totally at variance with all philosophy, reason, scripture, taste and refinement, and utterly incomprehensible. We wish it were a dream; we wish it were a romance; we wish it were not so; but sad reality presents the picture of an angel of beauty, with a heavenly smile, a rosy cheek, the eye of gazelle, standing erect in all her majesty, dazzling in her robes of silk and diamonds, her form reflected in a costly mirror, with a chiquepin stick nicely scraped between her white fingers, with the end in a box of snuff, and regularly applying it to her shining, rosy lips and mellow tongue. Faugh! It makes us sick to think about it!—*Soil of the South.*

REMARKS.—It affords us pleasure to say that we have never known a lady in South Carolina that followed the disgusting, filthy practice of "dipping." There are doubtless some, though comparatively few, however, that "indulge." We regret to say that it prevails to an alarming extent in some of our sister States, and in one, especially, that we have too much respect for to name in connection with this fashionable habit of the fairer part of creation. The practice of tobacco chewing by women, has, we believe, in all ages and in all countries, been condemned; yet this practice of imbibing the essence and quintessence of the weed in its most concentrated form, is, we are sorry to say, tolerated in many parts of our enlightened country. Just as well, in our humble opinion, tolerate the forming a circle around the bottle as the snuff box.—ED. F. & P.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—A London paper says that in none of the investigations of the Lancet Commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting cayenne pepper. Of twenty-eight samples examined, it found that twenty-two contained mineral or coloring matter, and only four were found to be genuine. In thirteen of the samples red lead was found in large and poisonous quantities. In seven of the samples were found venetian red, red ochre, brick dust or some other analogous ferruginous earth. In six of the samples were found a large quantity of salt, combined with red lead and a red ferruginous earth; the purpose of the salt is supposed to be to bring out the color and the acid taste of the genuine portion of the cayenne. The other ingredients were vermillion or sulphuret of mercury, a highly deleterious substance, cinnabar, tumeric, ground rice, and husks of white mustard seed. It is remarked as a peculiarity of red lead and vermillion—or sulphuret of mercury, that not only are they highly poisonous, but when taken into the human system are not eliminated as in the case with some poisons, but remain in the body, the doses gradually accumulating, until they seriously affect the health of those who use them. The diabolical miscreants who are guilty of manufacturing these poisonous frauds, deserve hanging much more than the starving and desperate wretches who commit burglary, or rob on the highway.

RINGBONE AND BONE SPAVIN.—Cut the hair off the affected part and grease it well with the naked hand, applying the following mixture:—2 oz. cantharides, 10 oz. gumemphorium, 2 oz. spirits of turpentine, 3 drachms corrosive sublimate, and 2 oz tincture of iodine; mix all well with half lb. of lard. In two days, grease it with lard; in two days more wash it with soap and water, and grease it well again, repeating this every fourth day. By this method of treatment, a cure will generally be effected in from three to six weeks. In cases of Ringbone, this remedy must be applied in the same manner, only the liniment, must be rubbed all round the hoof.

The same remedy, with the addition of a little lime-water, is also very efficacious in cases of Blood or Wind Spavin.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
Overseeing.

FLOYD COUNTY, Ga., June 22, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: As you have given me great encouragement to write, by publishing my first effort, I am willing to try to write again, and in so doing leave it entirely to your discretion again whether it is published or not. The encouragement given me to write comes upon me two-fold: 1st, by suspending your rules, and 2dly, by publishing my communication.*

My subject is overseeing, again, and I write from past experience and observation. My education is quite limited, and what I write will necessarily be plain.

My aim is to lay down some plain, simple facts, and some that I am familiar with, and that may be of advantage to some overseer. And if any man will lay down better rules in overseeing than I do, I am ready to follow him.

I have had a little experience in almost everything that belongs to farming or overseeing. It is strictly necessary that an overseer should see to everything on a farm that comes under his control, it matters not how small it is; if it is worth doing it is of some importance to his employer; and he should attend to it as though it was a larger matter, and it makes no difference how good or how careful the hand, or hands, you have at it. Everything that appertains to a farm is of some importance to the overseer in some way, and his directions should be carried out, in small as well as large matters.

I have found it a good plan to put all the children under one good hand, unless there be more than one can attend to, and give him control of them, and allow him to chastise them for not working, for disobedience, or any other offence. He should not

be allowed to use anything to correct them with but a small switch, which he can always carry in his hand, or somewhere about him. Small Negro children, I have always found, are hard to make work, and if an overseer has twelve, fifteen or twenty hands to attend, he has no time to work with children. A mild word of encouragement or praise from the overseer frequently does as much good as a whipping.

I allow no swearing, no calling of nicknames, quarreling, or betting on any game that they may have the privilege of playing. Neither do I admit of any talking or conversation being carried on when they are at work, more than what concerns their work. Neither do I think it is proper in any overseer to allow such conduct.

Negroes should never be allowed the use of spirituous liquors, only when given to them by their master, or by his directions, or a very judicious overseer. They are almost naturally fond of it, and would use it to brutish excess if they could get it. This is a thing I know that few men allow, but if I had not seen the like I would not have written it here. I have known the worst of consequences to result from an injudicious use of intoxicating liquors, at hog rollings, corn shuckings, &c.

I do not believe in tasking Negroes all the time, but I believe in tasking them when it is necessary, in cases of a push, when the crop is suffering. I find it a good plan, as every overseer will find it to be, to separate his hands when he cannot be with them all the time, which is very often the case. It is often the case that the hoe hands are in one place, and the plow hands in another. In such cases it is impossible to be with both at the same time. When thus situated I give a task for the day by stepping the ground they have to hoe over, or time them by the watch on a row or two, and set the task by that for the day, and

*Shall be glad to hear from you at all times, as the subject is an important one to many of our subscribers—ED. F. & P.

place each hand a day's work apart; then the overseer can see each hand's work separately, and be at no trouble to find his indifferent hand or hand's work. If I do not wish to task them, I find it to be a capital plan to place them apart by counting them off a certain number of rows. They will do more work, will do it better, and with less trouble than any plan that I have ever seen tried. I do not think it is a good plan to task plow hands, and I never do it. Nor do I think it is right to give them to understand that they have to get to a given point by a certain time, unless I know that they can arrive at that point without straining the team. I think it is best for the overseer to see that his plows do their duty, and not risk tasking. Horses and mules are often injured by such management. Negroes have very little regard for anything more than to get along without being whipped; and so as they squeeze along and miss that, it is all they care for, or think of.

Messrs. Editors, I give you my name with the communication, and if you think it worthy of a place in your sheet, put it in; if not, cast it into the valley of Henan.

S. D. WRAGG.

CURE OF HEAVES.—Seeing an enquiry in your paper, asking whether the heaves can be cured; I am free to answer yes. I have a horse in my possession now that was badly afflicted with the heaves all of last winter, and I had given up his case as hopeless, until some time in March, then I tried it again:—I gave the horse a handful of fine salt, dissolved in a bucket of water, for three or four successive mornings, and then divided one quarter of a pound of blue stone into ten doses, and gave him one powder or dose every morning, in a half peck of wetted wheat bran, and fed the horse with but little else during the experiment, but some moistened hay. He is now apparently as sound in the wind as he was at five years old, and can stand a drive as well as he ever did, and requires no care as to feed, water, &c.—*Exchange Paper.*

UTILITY OF TEA.—In the life of most persons a period arrives when the stomach no longer digests enough of the ordinary elements of food, to make up for the natural daily waste of the bodily substance.—The size and weight of the body, therefore, begin to diminish more or less perceptibly. At this period tea comes in as a medicine to arrest the waste, to keep the body from falling away so fast, and thus to enable the less energetic powers of digestion still to supply as much as is needed to repair the wear and tear of the solid tissues. No wonder, therefore that should be a favorite, on one hand, with the poor, whose supply of substantial food are scanty, and on the other, with the aged and infirm, especially of the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and whose bodily substance have together begun to fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female, who has barely enough of weekly income to buy what are called the common necessities of life, should yet spend a portion of her small gains in purchasing her ounce of tea. She can live quite as well on less common food, when she takes her tea along with it; while she feels lighter at the same time, more cheerful, and fitter for her work, because of the indulgence.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

GRUBS IN SHEEP.—Mr. C. Quick, in the last number of the Michigan Farmer, states that he has found a decoction of strong tobacco juice, ejected into the nostrils of his sheep, affected with grubs, to be a complete remedy, having lost none of his flock since he adopted it. He says he used a common elder squirt or syringe. As sheep husbandry is becoming an important branch of agriculture, any suggestions calculated to insure the health of the animal should be freely given.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO MAKE BREAD CHEESE-CAKE.—Slice a loaf as thin as possible, pour on it a pint of boiling cream; let it stand two hours; then take eight eggs, half a pound of butter, and a nutmeg grated, beat them well together, put in half a pound of currants well washed and dried before the fire, and bake them in raised crust, or patty pans.

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

Diseases of Sheep in the south.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the May number of the Cultivator, I see the request of "J. L. P." for information in regard to the diseases of Sheep, whereupon I venture to give my experience; believing a general interchange of ideas among the farming community to be highly beneficial to the whole, and having gained much valuable information from such interchange through the columns of the Cultivator, I feel willing, at least, to contribute my mite to the common good. I am conscious however, that I shall fail to do so in that terseness and beauty with which many persons write, whose articles adorn the pages of your valuable paper; yet if I succeed in giving a few plain and simple facts for the benefit of my brother farmers, or any portion of them, my object will be attained, and my highest ambition gratified.

About two years ago, I made my first effort at sheep-raising. I procured a small lot and put them in an enclosure. They were soon attacked by a disease called by some "rot," and by others "rattles." They first commenced coughing a great deal and soon began to run at the nose like a horse with the distemper. In some cases their nostrils were so obstructed that they could scarcely breathe through them at all, frequently blowing from them quantities of very offensive matter; their eyes became dim and full of matter, and some of them actually died.

I gave them salt plenty. I tried tar, copperas, sulphur, and many other things, and all to no purpose. I was about to give up in despair, when I was informed by a lady that she had seen it stated in an old *Farrier* that the cause of the disease was the musk contained in a small sack, situated between the hoofs of each foot. (Not under the bottom of the foot, but in front.) I instituted a search immediately and soon found the aperture, through which the matter was said to be discharged upon the grass—the sheep thus imbiling the disease by eating the grass; I got a needle and common flax thread; had the foot firmly held, and inserted the thread in the edge of the aperture;

drew it up gently, and cut the skin all around the aperture with a sharp knife; kept drawing and trimming gently until I drew the whole sack out, which extends about one inch and a quarter from the aperture upwards, and is supported in the upper end by a small gristle or sinew, which must be cut before the sack can be removed. Care should be exercised with young sheep, as the sack is very tender and easily torn; if it is not taken out it soon grows out as it was at first; hence "J. L. P." has heard of three or four worms being taken out of one sheep's foot—it was only partially extracted each time and soon grew out again. The sack I found to contain fine, soft, hair and soft, greasy looking matter, which, in some cases, easily squeezed out at the aperture in the lower end. After performing the above described operation (which any negro of ordinary intelligence can do with a little instructions at first) upon all my sheep, I immediately put them back in the same pasture as before. In two or three weeks (as soon as they had time to get clear of the poison which they had already imbibed, and the rain had washed off what had been deposited on the grass), the disease disappeared; and they remained entirely healthy until last fall, when by accident, a few of my neighbor's sheep, from which the musk had not been taken, got into my pasture, whereupon the disease made its appearance immediately. As soon as they were turned out it disappeared as before. By way of experiment I allowed my lambs to go unmusked this spring, and as soon as they got old enough to deposit the matter on the grass the whole flock began coughing and rattling. As soon as they were musked it again disappeared; hence I am entirely satisfied as to the cause of the disease, and aside from the musk I do not believe there are any more worms in a sheep's foot than is in a man's.

If you think this hastily written article worth a place in the *Cultivator* publish it, if not, suppress; as I suppose you will receive information on the same subject from men of much longer experience in sheep-raising than myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. HELVENSTEIN.
Tilton, Ga., May, 1854.

Nut Grass.

As the gardens of many of our readers are troubled with this obstinate intruder, we have thought it good to let them have the benefit of the following account of the successful method of eradicating it, which we find in the Cheraw Gazette:

"A gentleman whose garden was overrun with grass, and who had restored to every other expedient without even partial success, made an experiment thus: He dug up and manured a spot about six feet in diameter in his yard, and set it out thickly with nut grass, which he suffered to grow for two years; in which time, as the saying is, it was as thick as the hairs on a cow's back. In the spring of the third year, as fast as it appeared above the ground, he shaved it off with a hoe, by which he effectually prevented the growth of foliage. In the spring of the fourth year, there were but a few scattering plants, which he treated in the same manner. In the spring of the fifth year, nor since, has a spear of nut grass appeared. Encouraged by his success, he adopted the same plan with his garden; and the second year he was but little troubled with nut grass. Such a result might readily be inferred from the known laws which govern vegetable economy."

It is well known that there are few plants or even trees which can bear being stripped for one summer of their foliage. Foliage is essential to maturing the nut of the grass which we are considering, and if you prevent this you destroy the plant, unless there are matured nuts of the previous year's growth on the soil, which are not in a position to vegetate, but which subsequent tillage may bring into such a position.

SWOLLEN MOUTH.—Is a malady which sometimes attacks whole flocks of sheep, and becomes quite fatal. Mr. Morrell states that he had the disease in his flock and cured it immediately by smearing the diseased lips with tar.—*Wool Grower.*

A Hint to OYSTER EATERS.—When too many oysters have been inadvertently eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible remedy in hot milk, of which half a pint may be drank, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland cream jelly. Weak and consumptive persons should always take this after their meals of oysters.—[Ex.]

A friend of our acquaintance once made a bet that he could eat six dozen oysters. We were present at the trial, and saw him, after eating a dozen, drink about half a tumbler of milk, eat another dozen, drink another half tumbler of milk, and so on till the six dozen had vanished. Whether the milk was warm or not, we forget, but he said that "it aided him mightily."

In Italy you will see the farmer breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plow, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on! In Rome, Vienna or Dresden, if you hire a man to saw your wood, he does not bring a saw horse. He never had one, nor his father before him. But he places one end of the saw upon the ground and the other against his breast, and taking the wood in his hands, rubs it against the saw. In Florence, a city filled with the triumphs of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole, he does it with a red hot poker!*

*We wonder that our anti-book farmers do not follow the same practices in this country. And they would, but for the examples of their better-informed neighbors.—ED. F. & P.

Poisoned Sheep.—Poison, from laurel and other plants, is cured by pouring a gill of melted lard down the throat; or boil for an hour the twigs of the white ash, and give from a half to one gill of the strong liquor immediately,—to be repeated if not successful.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 9. : : : September, 1854.

WM. B. OWINGS, of Columbus, Miss., is our Agent for the Farmer and Planter, and is authorized to receive payments, give receipts, &c.

To Correspondents.

Several communications have been received, which, we regret, are too late for this number. Our printers are becoming so industrious that we are getting on the opposite extreme to our heretofore tardy course in publishing. It is now not the 15th, and our first forms have gone to press. We must hold them back in future, but would be pleased if our friends could send their communications by the middle of the month, at farthest. J. D. W., whose communication was received in time, has neglected to send us his name, consequently it has not been published, as we cannot, in future, depart from our rule of requiring the name of the writer to accompany his communication, even if he does not desire it made public. If J. D. W. will send us his name, his article shall appear in our next.

Acknowledgments.

Our highly esteemed friend and most worthy Representative in Congress, Hon. J. L. ORR, is due, and hereby tendered our thanks, for valuable public documents since our last.

To Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS, of the popular and most interesting works, the "Phrenological" and "Water Cure" Journals. We are also indebted for numbers 1, 2 and 3 of their lately published work, "Fruits and Farinaceous, the Original and Proper Food of Man," &c., by JOHN

SMITH, with notes and engraved illustrations by R. T. TRALL, M. D. This interesting work "discusses the question of Dietetics in all its aspects and bearings. The philosophy of the subject is presented in a remarkably clear and comprehensive manner. Reason, Revelation, Human Experience, Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology have been searchingly investigated and their evidences lucidly recorded, while an immense amount of statistical data has been compressed and presented in an admirably systematic manner. The work will be sent prepaid by mail, handsomely bound, for \$1 25. Address, post paid, Fowlers & Wells, N. Y."

People's Journal.—Number 4 of volume 2 of this ever interesting work has been received. This number, which is a fair sample of all others, contains 52 engravings, illustrative of the various subjects of which it treats. Amongst others, it contains a large, and no doubt correct likeness of NAPOLEON III, Emperor of France.

Agricultural Implements.

Have any of our subscribers in the upper districts noticed the advertisement of Mr. JAMES B. SHERMAN, the agent for the sale of Rich's Patent Iron Beam Turning, Side Hill and Subsoil Plows at Greenville, which has appeared in several of our back numbers? If not, it is high time they had done so, preparatory to fall and winter plowing. Mr. SHERMAN has also a superior Cultivator for sale, one of which we acknowledge the receipt from the Greenville Manufacturing Company, and which, on trial, we can recommend to our friends with much confidence in their being pleased with its performance.

We have not tried the Plows, but all who have, speak in high terms of them. We ordered one (a large turning plow) for a neighbor, with the promise that if not pleased with its work we would take and pay for it; but on trial he said he could not give it up, and such we think will be the case with every unprejudiced man who will venture to give them a fair trial.

Wheat Fans.

If you want a good, no humbug Wheat Fan, please turn to the advertisement of Messrs. J. MONTGOMERY & BROTHERS. Read it, not neglecting the list of most reliable references in Ma-

ryland and Virginia, and then do as we have done, order one forthwith. Do not wait for next harvest, for your wheat cleaned in common fans must all be screened over before grinding, and you would do as well to save the screenings for your own hogs and chickens as to give it to the miller; besides, you have other grain, such as oats, rye, &c., yet to clean. Montgomery's "Great Premium Fan" will do it, else we are no judge. We will order for any friend desiring one.

Gun Making, Stocking and Repairing.

We have recently had a highly-prized double barrel gun restocked by Mr. DAVID BOYD, of Greenville, and can confidently recommend him as a *workman* in his trade. If you want good work, fine work, cheap work, in his line of gun making and repairing, address DAVID BOYD, Fairview P. O., Greenville District, S. C. By-the-by, why is it that we can't get a gunsmith at or in the neighborhood of Pendleton? There is not one that we know of in 15 or 20 miles, and yet it is a business that would give full employment and liberal pay to a good workman. Other mechanics are greatly needed among us, especially an honest, reliable silver and goldsmith, one capable of repairing watches, clocks, &c. Such a man, we are quite sure, would find a good situation at Pendleton—not "Old Pendleton Village," but the *Town* of Pendleton—situated directly on the Great Blue Ridge Railroad, where ere long may be heard the daily snorting, puffing and blowing of the "Mighty Steam Lijun," laden with the rich products of our sister States of the West.

Super Phosphate of Lime.

We are informed by Messrs. HOLMES & STONEY, of Charleston, whose card see in our advertising sheet, that they have become agents for the sale of the above fertilizer, and that they will send us an advertisement as soon as the first cargo arrives. We have never made an experiment with phosphate of lime, but from the many favorable reports which we see in our exchanges, of its good effects, we have strong faith in it; indeed, we believe if our exhausted lands at the South lack any one article more than another, it is this. Our neighbor, Mr. LATTA, is experimenting extensively the present year with the phosphate, and from

whence we hope to be able to report the result. We give this notice in advance, that our friends may know where the article can be had in time for the next wheat crop. It will cost less by some ten or twelve dollars per ton, than Guano.

The "Southern Agriculturist,"

We are pained to see that friend STOKES has, for the want of sufficient patronage, had to discontinue the publication of this paper. It is really discouraging to the conductors of the agricultural press, South, to witness such a manifest want of a spirit amongst her farmers and planters to sustain such works as are laboring for their almost exclusive benefit. Whilst many agricultural papers, North, by no means superior to our Southern papers, are boasting their 20, 30 and 50 thousand subscribers, we at the South can barely obtain a sufficient number to pay for our printing and materials, without any, or scarcely any, compensation for our own labors. Although we have less cause of complaint than we ever have had since the commencement of the publication of the Farmer and Planter, yet when we state to some of our brother editors the extent of our present list of subscribers, they wonder how we can continue to publish the paper with such scanty patronage. Well, we are only enabled to do so by first having generally a prompt *paying* list of subscribers, and secondly, by working pretty much for the good cause which we delight in sustaining—rather than for the pay—which is so meagre that without other resources we undoubtedly would have to cave in. But from the increase of our list to the present volume, we are induced to look forward to "a good time coming." We have more faith in our friends and the friends of the cause, generally than to believe they will suffer us to labor much longer for the "honor" only. We shall be greatly mistaken and sadly disappointed if our list is not at least doubled for volume 6, which we promise our friends shall be, with their good will, a decided improvement on volume 5. We do know, notwithstanding the anti-book farming spirit that prevails at the South to a lamentable extent, that each one of our present subscribers can, with but little exertion, procure at least one additional name, and we also believe they sufficiently appreciate our labors in their behalf to stimulate them to the effort, and therefore look forward with an abiding faith in their good works.

What say you, friends? shall we continue in your service, with a reasonable hope of reward? or shall we, like our cotemporary, have to give up the ship?

Our friends of the Keowee Courier have suggested, in a late number of that paper, whether it would not be best to unite, or blend the two papers, the Southern Agriculturist and the Farmer and Planter. This we have said more than once, to different friends, we were willing to do, provided our name and place of publication should be retained; not otherwise. Ours is the oldest agricultural paper in the State, and cannot be merged into its junior, be it ever so deserving. Yet we are willing to "fraternize," for the good of the cause. This much we say, that we may evince no stubborn spirit towards our brethren.

The Washington National Monument.

We invite the attention of the Managers of Elections at the several boxes in our Congressional Election District to a copy of a notice, with a request to publish, received from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, which will be found on another page, and respectfully ask the favor of a compliance with the request of the Society, in "putting up boxes for the reception of contributions," &c. A very small amount to this praiseworthy object from each voter in the several States will enable the Board of Managers to carry on to its completion an object so "worthy of the countrymen of their illustrious benefactor."

CLEANING WALL PAPER.—As many of our lady readers may desire, at this season of house cleaning, to renovate the paper upon the walls of rooms, we copy from the Ohio Cultivator a method precribed for so doing: Take about two qarts of wheat bran, enclose it in a bag made of thin open flannel or strainer cloth, and with this rub the paper, shaking up the bran occassionally so as to keep the surface fresh. With this apparatus, smoke can easily be removed from wall paper. Grease spots can be partially removed by rubbing them with chalk, and then laying over them several thicknesses of brown paper, and pressing on a hot flat-iron.

Review of the Farmer and Planter.

BIG BRANCH, August, 1854.

Mercury 96° Fahrenheit. It is too hot to go into the farm this evening, and too dry to be refreshed by the looks of the crop, if you are not busy, Mr. Editor, let us talk on a few of the communications of the F. and P.

"*Botany for the Farmer*" Abbeville has certainly struck a subject upon which he will find most farmers deplorably ignorant. So much the greater reason, though, that he should go ahead, albeit there are many who will "confound his big names;" there will be others who, wishing to learn more than they know already, will spell and study no little over his essays. But we do not think Abbeville does broomsedge justice when he says "cattle will eat it rather than perish." We know few grasses more relished in early spring, and none that are so little disposed to "scour" and weaken young stock. It cannot be a very poor grass, or it could not be a recuperator. Broomsedge is one of the best friends ("albeit we say it who shouldn't say it") to the sunny South, after all; it seizes upon our old fields, turned out to be bleached and washed into gullies, and preserves them from ruin. It sticks its strong roots down into a soil where nothing else could find phosphate of lime and potash, and brings them up to the surface, either to make new soil or support our flocks and herds. It supplies us with brooms to sweep out the dirt from our doors, and furnishes the best of all coverings for the potato bank, and what would many a poor cow and hog do but for the protection it affords him from the Ides of March? We must hold up for broomsedge, whether he is *cyperaceai cariceae*, or—*shillingia sybratice*—that's the biggest word we can muster.

But, joking aside, can Abbeville tell us the name of a weed which has come amongst us of late, fern-shaped, grows

from 2 to 3 feet high, has a pink, pea-like bloom, and is full of little pods containing a small, round, or rather oval seed; ripens in August or September.

"Curl Leaf of the Peach." There may be some virtue in the use of sulphur, as recommended by Mr. Turner. We have tried it two or three times for mildew and insects on trees, and been successful. "One swallow," though, does not "make a summer."

"To Make Corn Ear Low," The theory of I. M. may be correct. We can't say it is not; but it is a great deal like the old notion that the puppy which sucks the fore teat would always seize by the head, while the hinder fellow would take leg hold. We have heard it argued that the growth of all cultivated plants followed the natural growth of the soil; where tall trees grew, tall plants would follow, *ex necessitat rei*, and *vice versa*. Our experience is strong in favor of the selection of seed in everything, but we cannot subscribe to the opinions of the writer on the "experiment with corn," on page 181, who says that seed taken from the lower ear of corn will mature sooner and yield nearly 100 per cent. more. The old doctrine that "like begets like" is here at fault, for the upper ear on the stalk is always the first and best, in nearly all seasons and situations. Experiments of this kind are, as generally conducted, worth very little, for your corn may be impregnated by your neighbor's.

"The Oregon Pea." Aha! we are not alone. Well, the Oregon pea may be *vicia fructicosa*, or *orobus tomentosus*; we don't know, but we do know it's a humbug, at \$1 a pint.

"Raising Hogs." Draw Eccentric out. If he can demonstrate how pork can be made at 2½ cents nett we will vote for him a life subscriber to the Farmer and Planter.

"Sheep, Dogs, etc." Tread softly, Mr. Editor; you are in the midst of a snappish generation. "Love me, love my dog," is

old enough to be law, if not gospel. If a member were to introduce a dog law in the Legislature there would be as great a stampede about voting time as if a genuine case of hydrophobia had been announced from the Chair.

"Frost and the Crops," Notwithstanding the late frosts, unfavorable seasons, etc., we see the fast planters are puffing early blooms, huge bolls and fair prospects, in the papers. When will the people learn what stupidity is?

That "Piggery" may suit a latitude where pigs can be sold at \$30 per pair; it will not do here.

The article on the "*Protection of Manure*," in the August number, is sensible, and just to the point. If we were not afraid of ditches and sinks we could make large amounts of manure. The dread of fever has forced us to fill up, always in June, or July, at farthest.

We do not concur with J. H. B. in shocking wheat without caps; it will not do. We had even Mediterranean wheat injured this season, by this experiment. As to the prevention of weevil, that's all gammon. By giving the sun a fair chance he is hatched and on the wing before housed, and you may not see so much of him. By weevil we presume J. H. B. means the small, orange-colored moth, which hatches and comes out of the grain about the time it is housed. It is no weevil, but a grain moth, which lays its eggs on the ears of the wheat, while growing in the field. Harris, in his treatise on insects, says that 160° of Fahrenheit continued for twelve hours are necessary to kill the insects. If he be correct, one may conclude that to rely upon caps off and common sunshine would be useless.

We have *always* heard practical old fellows say, "Leave your wheat in the shock if you want to escape the ravages of the weevil." Of course they knew all about it.

Dr. Mercer's capital address has been received and read with pleasure. It contains a great deal of valuable information.

"*The Southern Agriculturist.*" It is a crying shame that this spirited paper should be allowed to die for want of support. It is a disgrace to any State which can blow as much about being under no party influence, about being independent, purely agricultural, patriotic, and all that palaver, not having nerve enough, liberty enough, amor patria enough, self-love, or we don't care what you call it, to sustain two agricultural papers, at \$1 per annum. It is pitiful—'tis wondrous pitiful—but 'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

"*Culture of Corn.*" A very sensible article; but we should like to know of "Novice" how he makes cotton seed and compost manure cost nothing. The mere carting it to the field makes it cost a good deal, to our notion. This is a great mistake with some people, counting that as costing nothing which we can make at home. Every load of good manure made on the plantation, at the least, costs the maker \$1, and if he apply ten loads per acre he will be out \$10. Whether the investment be a good one or not, every man must decide for himself. He is a bad accountant who cheats himself by his own calculations, knowingly, through a fear of the balance sheet being against him. We cannot go with you, Mr. Editor, or the Hon. S. F., for reducing the production of corn. We are far from thinking the production equal to the wants, much less our weal. We will join you in reducing the area of cultivation, and increase the production, which is the only road to our regeneration. Until this is reduced to a systematic effort, generally, we may expect to hear daily the old cry of Westward, ho!

Agricola has given us a very sensible and well-timed article on feeding stock. We want a mixed husbandry, and we can have it, if we try. It is all gammon to say we

can't do it. We know a gentleman who has wintered 80 head of fine cattle upon corn-fodder taken from 12 or 15 acres around his barn. Think of that!

BROOMSEDGE.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
Hog Raising.

Messrs. Editors: A great deal is said on hog raising, and but little said on the cheapness of raising hogs. I will give you the cheapest plan I know anything about. In the latter part of September or first of October, sow rye, about half bushel per acre. My mode of sowing is as follows: Plow the land well, then sow and harrow in. If I sow in corn land that is clean of grass, but well covered with pea-vines, I sow the rye in September, if I can get a good season, without plowing or harrowing. If the season is good, by the time the corn is gathered the rye is up and sufficiently advanced to stand the stock on it to eat off the peas. I then keep the stock off till about the last of December, when (if in good land) the rye is ready for the hogs. I prefer sowing on cotton land. The rye will keep the hogs in good order all winter, and leave a good coat to turn under. Oats should also be sown in the fall, to come on early for hogs, which should be turned on them about the time the oats are in the dough state. This will keep them till the wheat field is open, or the rye that was left is ripe, of which cut only enough for seed, leaving the balance for the hogs. By the time they have taken their pastures the peaches and apples are ripe, which I have fixed so that I can have the hogs in the orchard.

Throughout the season I have all the slop water given to the hogs, with salt plenty. I have a fine stock of hogs that have not had any corn since the first of January last, and they are in fine order, and will make fine pork hogs after they take the pea crop this fall. The pork will not cost me more than

two cents per pound. The benefit derived from the rye and oats as a manure more than pays for sowing, &c. After the hogs intended for pork have taken the peas, I put them on floored pens, and feed on corn or meal, (meal is preferable.) I feed them this way two or three weeks.

If our Southern farmers will try this plan there will not be so many of our cotton planters boarding in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. Give it a fair trial before condemning it.

SAND LEVEL.

Mississippi, July, 1854.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
The Agricultural Press.

Agricultural writers are prone to wild speculation and illusive calculations. We are told that with an influx of three or four hundred thousand immigrants annually "the wealth of the South would increase beyond all calculation." Has the writer looked around him with intelligence? If he has, he must see that there has been no want of muscular force in Southern lands. Three-fourths of the cultivated lands in South Carolina are in some considerable degree rendered sterile. The capacity of the land for production is reduced to an alarming degree. This same muscular force has to seek other lands to exert its destructive influence on, or haggard want would be more than prospective. This downward tendency, if we are to credit the reports, are not confined to the South, but over the whole area of the cultivated lands, North, East, West and South. The life-sustaining teachings of a Ruffin are of more importance to the South than ten thousand Cooly speculations. One carries life, health and longevity. The other, death, disease and short existences, as consequences. The burden of Southern writers should be to arrest the fast destruction of the soil, which all that have eyes to see, can see, most unmistakably. The productions of Southern

lands have kept pace with the rest of the world. Look for the truth in the low prices that have ruled in cotton. Now, if this wild theory of bringing to the culture of cotton annually "*four hundred thousand laborers,*" the first year would add, at least another million of bales. In ten years, with *our so stated* "three hundred millions" of cotton lands, we should produce twenty or thirty millions, worth about ten dollars a bale, or probably less than that. This would be a glorious "destiny for the South."

We are tired of these plans, and Eldoradoan illusions. Sober sense, and practical, truthful teachings, would work out more good to the South than all this tingling trumpery that often mars the pages of agricultural papers, and often, we fear, with covert intentions. There is a selfishness, if not a positive untruth, in the assertion that "the South is so much better suited to agriculture than the North." That mind whose range has been but partially cosmical can grasp the fact that there is most certainly a balancing and compensating principle running through all the climatic and geographical portions of the earth's surface. Good and evil exist everywhere. This is the condition of existence, and the constitution of nature, intelligence, and that proudest of all gifts of a benevolent Creator, our reason, was given us to be exercised in obedience to Nature's laws, to evade the evil and reap the good. The Esquimaux revels in his feast of fat and train oil with as much pleasure as the man of the tropics on his pine apples, bananas, oranges and bread fruit.

Agricultural papers should teach "to make home happy;" should comprehend the climatic constitution, geological formation and meteoric influences that govern so powerfully animal and vegetable life. The facts of nature should be comprehended in its teachings. The laws of life, both vegetable and animal, domestic economy, rural

architecture, and all that beautifies and renders productive the rural domain. The selfishness, acquisitiveness, and land-destroying propensities should be lepored and pruned down, ever fostering that feeling that binds man to his home. The constitution of the soil, its wants and its surpluses, should be intelligently pointed out by those who stand forth as teachers of agriculture and its interests. This, too, should be done at home, by our own minds, for every great geographical area has its own peculiar constitution, which should be studied and made known. Agricultural chemistry should work out its results through the agricultural press, with life and energy. Principles should be reached by patient investigation and reiterated experiment, and then spoken forth by the press with certainty.

Wild speculation and far off theory should be kept in the back-ground, as tending only to confusion. Then would the press take hold on the minds of the people as a reliable teacher, and take its place in the agricultural world as a thing of value. We fear too much of the so-called agricultural writings are the result of the closet, without that scrutinizing research and observation that is demanded to work out the great principles that govern the great business of agriculture. We admire theory, where it is based on the facts of nature, for it induces into the hidden things, and works out knowledge of the laws of nature. This knowledge and these facts should be promulgated through the press, and not the crude, undigested theory, which is often done, much to the detriment of the agricultural press.

There must be something wrong somewhere; either the press itself is lifeless, or it has failed to reach the people. The proof of this we have in the agonizing throes for existence of the Southern Agriculturist, a paper that has done credit to its proprietors and unpaid editors. Its columns have ever

been filled with matter of the greatest importance, artistically produced, and at the price of *one dollar!* aye, one dollar for twelve copies, and yet it must perish! from inanition. It behooves the planters of the South to look into this, to them, very important matter, and come with more than electric energy to its rescue. We appeal to you, fellow-citizens, and brothers of a common calling, by all the interests of our profession, and by the manhood that is within you, to rescue from death this able exponent of your business. As agriculturists, are ye content to have no literature, no chronicler of your doings, to speak to a world to come, and tell that you had been an intelligent actor on the theatre of life? Why, the school girls mock you, for they have their "*Le Bas Blue*," to tell to the world their small things. The tailor has his literature, embellished, too, with all the fashionable follies of the day, to show to the bimanian animal of after ages their artistic skill and genius of fantastic cut. We are almost maddened as we write, at the apathy that prevails among the agricultural community. What is it that has deadened every feeling of interest in this matter? We would almost deny the universality of intelligence and reason among the great body of agriculturists, when we hear the cry and starving death-shriek of the Southern Agriculturist, when the annual dollar will not only save it, but make it stand up in vigorous health and manly appearance. Then, we say, make the offering; it is a worthy shrine. The dollar! but one dollar! and all will be well. The paper will live, and its pages will record the offering, and tell to the world that agriculturists, too, have their literature. But let it die, and its death will stand a monument of folly and indifference of South Carolina farmers.

ABBEVILLE.

Chinquapin Ridge,
Aug. 8, 1854.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
Foreign Labor.

We have read, Messrs. Editors, in the August number of your valuable paper, the article upon the introduction of foreign apprentices into the South for agricultural purposes.

In your preface to Dr. Lee, you, with great propriety, ask if the people of the Southern States are prepared to encourage this movement. Apprenticeship is a peculiar system. It is one which can never work well, unless the master and apprentice are of the same race; for, among mankind, a disposition on the part of the stronger to take advantage of the feeble party is universally apparent. This is true not only physically, but also when we look upon it in an intellectual point of view. The history of Chinese and Cooly labor, from its commencement, is a tale of fraud and injustice. The case has been the same, whether they have been employed in Ceylon, or the West Indies, in California, or upon the Peruvian islands. The imbecile Asiatic, in his own home, is naturally unfit to contend with his shrewder brother of the Caucasian race; but when we find him ill-used and denied his hard-earned wages in a strange land, he is indeed an object of pity.

The facility with which they can be cheated is, perhaps, one of the principal reasons why they have been so frequently employed within the last few years. But this will not always be so easily done. Should the system ever be adopted by us, so long as the apprentices are in the minority they will, as a matter of necessity, submit to imposition; but the case will be altered when they are more extensively engaged. As their numbers increase they will gain confidence with their strength, and continued disturbances will result. In the contest Anglo-Saxon blood will doubtless exhibit its superiority, and every advantage will be

taken of the fact. The master, knowing himself to be entitled to the services of his hireling for only seven years, will overtask him, in order to profit as much as possible by his bargain; and, when that term expires; if bad treatment shall not have rendered him altogether useless, will, no doubt be found with some plausible excuse for keeping him in bondage for a longer time. Nor would the Cooly and the Chinaman be the only sufferers by the experiment. The introduction of this species of labor would originate and foster amongst us a spirit of injustice and cruelty to our dependents, which, at present, has no existence, except in the imaginations of the Beecher Stowe fraternity. The moral character of our people would thus be lowered, and the peace of society would be farther endangered by having in our midst an ill-treated, dissatisfied and turbulent class of people.

The objection, however, that should be most strenuously urged against the system, is, the effect it is likely to produce upon our black population. To insure the greatest amount of good to both parties, the connexion of master and slave should be that of entire control on the one hand, and of absolute dependence on the other. And it is the duty of the people of the South to regard with suspicion any course that will tend to alter this relationship. As the demand for foreign labor increased, the employees would of course bargain for higher wages, and seek and obtain privileges not accorded to our slaves. They, in their turn, would become jealous of the favor showed to their fellow-laborers, dissatisfied with their condition, and finally proceed to acts of insubordination, which would necessarily have to be punished with severity. The value of slave property would be gradually depreciated; all the operations of husbandry would, after awhile, be conducted by apprentices, and the final result would be either manumission in our midst, (the idea

of which is not to be tolerated,) or the total expulsion from our land of the race which has served us so faithfully and so well.

The question involved, then, we apprehend, is a simple one: Are we prepared to do away with African slavery as it now exists, and establish in its stead an Apprenticeship System? There will be but one response throughout the South. Our people are loth to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. If it can be avoided, they will not exchange content and quiet for misrule and anarchy. They have no desire to abolish an institution which enables them to clothe the world, and whose destruction would convert their land into a desert. Above all, they are unwilling to consign to a life of exile and misery those who have contributed so largely to their prosperity.

We know nothing of Dr. Lee's views with regard to the slavery question, or of his motives in bringing this subject before the people; but of one thing we are convinced: The project is sufficiently dangerous to our interests to make it a favorite with the worthies who congregate in Tammany Hall. Finding that direct attack only renders us more determined to defend our peculiar institutions to the last, the philanthropists of the North will, in the end, be compelled to resort to indirect measures in order to accomplish their mad designs. In our humble estimation, they could not use against us a more deceptive or fatal weapon than this same "Apprenticeship System."

W. W. V.

Georgetown, S. C.

Washington National Monument.

As elections for members of Congress, &c., will be held during the ensuing months in several of the States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the differ-

ent localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the Illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the society are rapidly diminishing, and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States, would be sufficient to complete the Monument—a work intended to add to their glory, as well as to the honor of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum; and yet a half dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country would rear the grand structure, now in progress, to its destined completion. It would be pitiful, wondrous pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country, rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty, to afford.

At the last Presidential election the plan of obtaining contributions at the Polls (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different States at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion at the elections to be held in the respective States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Louisiana and Florida, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument, worthy of the Countrymen of their illustrious benefactor.

JOHN CARROLL BRENT,
Secretary W. N. M. S.

PREMIUMS!!

Not that our present subscription list will justify it, but that the offering of premiums for the greatest number of subscribers to our paper may enable us to *pay them*, we have come to the conclusion to propose the following list for volume 6, 1855. The time will be extended to the first of March, when the list of successful competitors will be published in the number for that month. The amount offered is *One Hundred Dollars*, (a small sum, to be sure, for the object in view, but as much as we can venture on for the first year,) to be divided as follows:

For the largest number of subscribers, old or new, and from any number of Post Offices,	
not less than 100	\$40 00
For the 2d largest number, not less than 75, 30 00	
" " 3d " " " 50, 20 00	
" " 4th " " " " 30, 10 00	

The subscriptions to be at *one dollar each*, and the money to be collected and forwarded to us by the persons contending for the premiums. This offer is not intended to affect our published terms to clubs.

The premiums will be promptly paid, on demand, after the publication in March, the time we have given our friends to make up their entire lists. But we ask the favor of them to send in all the names they may obtain before the 20th of December—*by that time*—that we may thereby be enabled to form some estimate of the number of our issue for January. Our Agents and subscribers who may not feel disposed to contend for the premiums will also favor us with their lists by the above stated time—we say their lists—trusting that not one of our old subscribers will send up *his* name alone. Send us at least *one*, if not five, ten, or more; it looks too selfish to appropriate all the good things that the next volume will bring out to yourselves, and that for the small sum of one dollar. But don't say we are begging; not so. We ask for all the names you can, without too much inconvenience to yourselves, send us; but at the same time promise full compensation for the subscription price of our paper; and we hereby authorize you to say to each subscriber, if he does not consider, at the end of the year, that he has received the full worth of his money, it shall forthwith be refunded to him.

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Payments Received.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Philip C. Kirk, Pineville, S. C.		\$1
C. C. Porcher, "	"	1
R. A. McKelvey, "	"	1
E F. Couturier, "	"	1
J. J. Cross,	"	1
B. C. Webb, Abbeville C. H., S. C.,		2
W. D. A. Dean, Laurensville,	"	1
A. R. Broadham, Clarendon,	"	1
Captain John Lipscomb, Edgefield C. H., S. C.,		1
M. Frazier,	"	1
[Others crowded out—shall appear next number.]		

TO PLANTERS.

Prepared Super Phosphate of Lime

OF the most approved quality. A fertilizer producing all the effects of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe the brand upon each bag or barrel. For sale by

HOLMES & STONEY, Central Wharf,
Sept 6t. Charleston, S. C.

Suffolk Pigs,

FROM the stock of Prince Albert, which gained the Gold Medal at Smithfield Club, England, also the First Prize at the exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old, supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessel, on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate of deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, Mass.,
Or GEORGE H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Sept 185

3

GREAT PREMIUM FAN.

Patented December 20, 1853.

MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED Double Screen Rockaway Wheat FAN, has, during the past year, been proved to be the best Fan ever offered in the Middle States, having taken premiums over all that have been offered to the public from every quarter of the United States. It took the first premium at the Maryland State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in October last, where all the most celebrated Fans were in competition.

The first premium at the Virginia State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in November last.

The Maryland Institute awarded silver medals to it at its Exhibitions in 1852 and in 1853, as superior to all others on exhibition.

The first premium was awarded at the Talbot County (Maryland) Show, in 1852; and

The first premium at the Prince George's County (Maryland) Exhibition, 1853, by the special vote of the Society, in consequence of its superiority and value, it being contrary to their standing rules to award premiums to articles made out of the county.

We annex the following certificate from a respectable farmer of St. Mary's county, and any number of others could be published if necessary, all tending to show the de-

cided superiority of this Fan over any others that have ever been introduced in the Middle States—and as the manufacturers devote their whole attention to this one article, and rely for its continued success upon the faithfulness of its make, as well as the superiority of its principles of construction, farmers and others may rely on having their Fans made of the best materials and workmanship.

ST. GERAMERS, ST. MARY'S CO., MD., 1

October 6, 1853. }

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother's Wheat Fan in some milings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of filth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that can even come in competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN M'KAY.

REFERENCES.

City of Baltimore: John S. Williams, foot of Commerce street; Messrs. Seth & Godwin, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; E. B. Harris, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; Michael Dorscy, Light street; Thos. J. Hall, Light street; N. E. Berry, Lombard street, near Charles; R. D. Burns, foot of Bewly's wharf; Mr. Wilmer, No. 2 Bowly's wharf—all commission merchants.

Virginia references: Hon. William S. Archer, Virginia; Gen. B. Peyton, Virginia; Hill Carter, Virginia; Lewis G. Harvey, Virginia; Rowlett Hardy & Co., Petersburg; A. C. Lane, Richmond; Robert Cole, Richmond, Virginia; M. Heartwall, D. J. Payner, James B. Lundy, J. Ravenscroft Jones, Geo. W. Field, Col. Isham Trotter, John Winbeiks, Wm. Towns, Jas. Hays, Sr., Dr. Wm. W. Oliver, Samuel F. M'Gehee, William M. Watkins, William L. Scott.

We are prepared to sell State or County rights to those who wish to manufacture our Fan.

All orders addressed to the undersigned
at the Baltimore City (Md.) Post Office,
will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.
No. 155 N. High st., between Hillen and
Gay streets, Baltimore.

August—ly.

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THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

This well known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, by whom all the necessary drawings, specifications, and documents, for Patents, Caveats, Designs, Foreign Patents, &c., are prepared with the utmost fidelity and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Persons wishing for advice relative to Patents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned *without charge*, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state, that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent, can be arranged by letter, just as well as if the party were present, and the expense of a journey be thus saved. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being enabled to obtain Patents, it will be necessary for them to forward by mail a rough outline sketch and description of the invention. No fee or charge is made for such examinations:

Private consultations held daily with Inventors from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All consultations and business strictly private and confidential.

Models from a distance may be sent by express or otherwise.

For further information apply to, or address, post paid,

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The People's Journal, a record of Science, Mechanics, Invention and Agriculture.—Published Monthly. Every number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, and profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, forming at the end of every year two fine volumes, comprising nearly 400 pages, with about six hundred elegant engravings. Terms only \$1.00 a year, sent by mail. Specimen copies 12½ cents. Address as above.

May 1 1854.

PREMIUM SWINE.

SUFFOLKS from Morton's Piggery, have taken the highest premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing the purest and best blood of this unequalled breed. Pigs, properly paired for breeding, \$30 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased forwarded by express or vessel from Boston, with pedigree. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, or
G. H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, April 3, 1854. [4-r]

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

The subscriber is now offering for sale in the Southern States, Patent Rights, for his improved Straw Cutter, which was patented in Sept. 1853. This machine has many and great advantages over all others yet patented.

1st. It will cut more food with the same amount of labor than any other.

2d. It combines the advantages of cutting not only one but all of the various feeds such as shucks, corn stalks, fodder, oats &c., equally well.

Lastly, it is more simple, durable, and much cheaper than any other. The Knives used can be made by the commonest Blacksmith. It is pronounced by all mechanics who have seen it to be the best of its kind yet invented.

Prices ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars address the subscriber.

JAMES T. ASBURY.
Patentee.
Taylorville Alex. Co. N. C.

Feb. 14th 1854.

The subscriber has this day purchased the Patent Right for the States of South Carolina and Florida for the above described straw cutter, and will commence making them for sale at Pendleton S. C. as soon as castings can be procured. All persons in the two above named States are forbid infringing on the right, either by making or using it, as in such cases the law will be rigorously enforced.

For further information apply to the Editor of the *Farmer & Planter*.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Feb. 15th 1854.

2-1f

THE AMERICAN "PICK."

THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is published in New York every Saturday, has now commenced the third year of its prosperous existence. It has reached a larger circulation than any attempt of the kind ever started in America. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature. Like-messes of persons and things, and these alone are worth the subscription price, which is only 1 dollar a year, for which 52 numbers are mailed to any part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Reminiscences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," and will be continued in the Pick until finished, which will take nearly a year to accomplish.

When the "Reminiscences" are completed they will be reprinted and published in book-form, and a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be on our mail-books.

The Pick has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its weekly designs by the first Artist, it contains witty and spicy editorials of a high character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its high character renders it a favorite in every family. It is emphatically a family paper. It contains each week a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and Witticisms gathered from life. Every article that appears in its columns is entirely original, and it has clustered around it some of the best writers in the United States.

The subscription price is only 1 dollar per year, in advance.

Clubs are furnished with the Pick at the following reduced rates.

Club of 6 copies.	\$5	Club of 34 copies	\$25
Club of 13 copies.	10	Club of 42 copies.	30
Club of 20 copies.	15	Club of 50 copies.	35
Club of 27 copies.	20	Club of 75 copies.	50
Club of 150 copies, \$100.			

To secure the reductions offered to Clubs, the amount of payment for each Club must be remitted at the same time.

These rates reduce the Price of the Wittiest Illustrated Weekly, published on this continent, to a mere fraction.

One thousand Dollars in Gold.

The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 inside of six months, and to 100,000 before our next Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Caricature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in addition we offer to each reader of this notice in every village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select

from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in gold of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies gratis to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

Each yearly subscriber to the Pick, will receive the Double Sized Pictorial Sheets for the 4th of July and Christmas, without extra charge. Each of these Pictorial Sheets contain over 200 splendid designs drawn by the first artists, and engraved by the best engravers.

The Pick numbers among its subscribers many of the leading men of the nation, who give it a cheerful endorsement, and not a line or design is allowed to appear in the Pick that is not unexceptionable, and its cheapness places it within the reach of all. The new volume commenced on Washington's birth-day, February 22d, 1854. All letters containing remittances must be addressed to.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,

Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,

No. 26 Ann st. New York

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

FOR SALE.

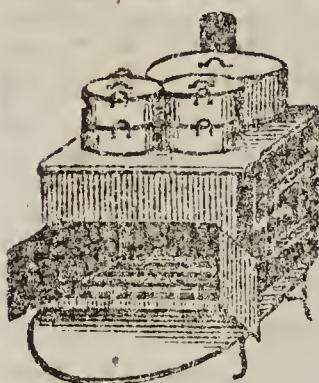
A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter,) lying on the Milwaukee creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased, and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milwaukee,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is a new and very commodious two-story Dwelling House, with good out-houses on the farm.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November.

JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1.

8-1

A. PALMER,

DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japaned Tin Ware: Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at CHARLESTON PRICES.

Opposite JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves, Bucks Patent and "Challenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854. 1-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION!
CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Columbia, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT
TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of

FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver-Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly, Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps: Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

H. E. NICHOLS,
Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C.
[Jan., '54.]

W. B. CHERRY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PENDLETON, S. C.

OFFICE—N. E. CORNER FARMERS' HALL

PULLINGS, BOTHWICK & CO.,**COLUMBIA CLOTHING EMPORIUM,**

THIS Establishment sells clothing entirely of *THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE*, all of which is warranted, as regards style and quality, fully equal to any in this or any other market.

As regards prices, they will state that they sell exclusively for cash, and their goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices, from which there will be no deviation.

Their stock comprises also, a general assortment of seasonable Hats and Caps, and a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; Trunks, Carpet-bags Valises, &c., all which, persons visiting Columbia are respectfully invited to call and examine.

HOLMES & STONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments of Cotton and other Produce.

Nov. 1853.

[11-re]

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE next Regular Communication of PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., will be held in the Lodge room, on Thursday, Sept. 7th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'y.

JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
Farmer and Planter Office,
SUCH AS

POSTERS,	HORSE BILLS,
BLANK NOTES,	SHOW BILLS and
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS.

A LARGE LOT

OF the unrivalled Sumatra Pheasant Game FOWLS for sale, bred from the very best stock in the United States.

ALSO,

Wild Indian, Borneo Jungle, Silvers' Sumatra, Lord Sefton and Earl of Derby Game; also a cross of the celebrated Wild Indian Cock on the Sumatra Pheasant Hens. As I have a very large lot they will be sold cheap. F. E. MARTIN.

Pendleton, July, 1854.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Anderson District, and the Cotton growing region generally, to our improved COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton; and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Gin-house or nearest depot. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Covington, Ga., April, 1853. 4-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD.

 THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to several different sizes and models of John Rich's Patent Iron Beam PLOWS, amongst which may be found One and Two Horse Turning Plows, One and Two Horse Subsoil, Side-hill Plows, &c.

The great advantages in these Plows over all others are,

1st. The shape of the beam prevents all choking under the beam.

2d. The shortness of the beam brings the team nearer the work, which is a great advantage in lightness of draft, ease of guiding the plow and of driving the team.

3d: The shape of the mould-board is such that they are not as liable to clog on the mould-board, in adhesive and mucky soils, as other plows.

4th. The draft is from one quarter to a third lighter than any plow made, doing the same work.

5th. They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier repaired when needed.

These Plows are all of the Iron Beam; and in short, we would say that we warrant them, in every respect, to suit, in point of work, durability and every other good quality.

The above named plows are kept for sale by the Greenville Manufacturing Company, at their store at Greenville Court House.

JAMES B. SHERMAN, Agent.

Oct 1853—ff

A. C. SQUIER,

No. 298 and 210 Main St. Columbia, S. C.

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

FINE AND PLAIN FURNITURE,
PIANOS, CHAIRS, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He is constantly replenishing his large assortment from his own Manufactory in Columbia, and from New York, and now offers a greater variety than usual, especially so in Fancy and Enamelled Furniture, Sitting and Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.. A. H. Gales, & Co.'s Superior and Greatly improved PIANOS, at New York Cash prices. All Pianos or Furniture sold by him are warranted for one year or longer.

All kinds of furniture neatly and promptly repaired. A large lot of Mahogany Veneers on hand, with other Cabinet Maker's materials, in great variety. Also on hand a very large assortment of Wall Paperings and Borderings.

Funerals served at short notice with Skiff's greatly Improved Air Exhausted Coffins, or other kinds.

He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock.

AFFLECK'S

SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC.

A handsome little volume full of useful and interesting hints on RURAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH, is issued, annually, about the FIRST OF DECEMBER.

Copies sent by mail, and prepaid, on receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps. Address,

THOMAS AFFLECK,
Washington, Miss.

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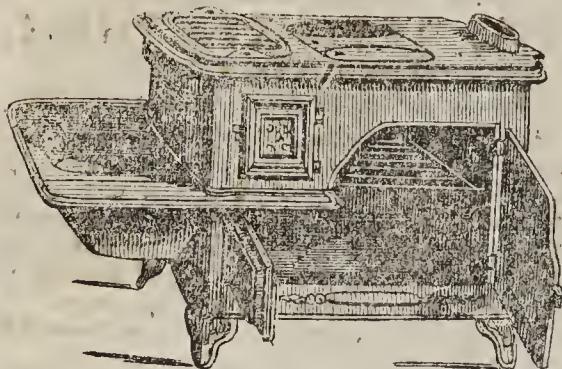
And Shrubs, Strawberry plants, Grape Vines, &c., all of Southern growth, can now be supplied from the Southern Nurseries, Washington, Mississippi. The Collection of Roses is particularly fine. Catalogues on application.

AFFLECK'S COTTON PLANTATION RECORD and Account Books; New Edition, now ready, No 1. for 40 hands or less, \$2 50: No. 2. for 80 hands or less, \$3 00: No. 3. for 120 or less, \$3 50.

AFFLECK'S SUGAR PLANTATION RECORD and Account Books—Number 1, for 80 hands or less, \$3 00. Number 2: for 120 hands or less, \$3 50.

These Books are now in general use among Planters. They will be sent by mail, prepaid and carefully enveloped, at the above prices. Orders solicited from Booksellers and other dealers, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

D. G. WESTFIELD & CO'S.
STOVE REPOSITORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE PLEASURE in offering to the citizens of this State as great a variety of STOVES and other GOODS, as ever offered to the public, consisting of

Air Tight Cooking Stoves

Of various kinds, including.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES

LARGE AND SMALL OVENS,

AIR TIGHT PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

**PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
PARLOR BOX STOVES, HALL STOVES,
FOR CHURCHES, STORES, &c.,**

Together with a full assortment of plain and Japanned Tin Ware; Britannia, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin, Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron Ware, and House Furnishing ware generally; also,

**MANUFACTURERS OF,
TIN, COPPER, LEAD, & SHEET IRON
WARE.**

METALLIC ROOFING
done in the most approved manner,
and with dispatch.

The Trade supplied with TIN WARE, at wholesale, upon the lowest terms.

D. G. WESTFIELD, & CO:
Next to the Bridge,
1854. Greenville So. Carolina.

A FEW PAIRS

OF CHICKS from my Premium Calcutta Albin Game Hen and celebrated Wild Indian Cock for sale. The Hen these Chicks are from is pronounced the best in the United States, and is a sister to "Old Whitey," that did some of the "cleanest" fighting on record, at Baltimore, in 1853.

Pendleton, July 1. F. E. MARTIN.

600

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Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,
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